









## RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

The war promises to cure us of many things, and perhaps one of these will be the habit of attributing every false report we hear to "those newspapers." Since August of 1914 a number of fantastic stories have gained wide currency though they have never appeared in print. We all remember the persistence with which it was stated that thousands of Russian troops had passed through Great Britain on their way to the Western front, that noble and exalted personages had been executed secretly in the Tower for playing the part of traitors, and I know not what else besides. Some of these rumours reached Hongkong, but we have been remarkably free from any local "ventions." During the past week, however, there has been a widespread whisper that all those from the Homeland, who are of military age and have not been resident in the Colony for three years will come within the scope of the Compulsion Act. Though I have made a number of inquiries I have been unable to obtain any indication as to its origin. So long as English Territorials who volunteered for the front at the outbreak of hostilities remain in our midst it is extremely unlikely that the removal of civilians will even be contemplated. In any case, it is probably safe to say that the numbers obtainable by calling up men of less than three years' residence here would be fewer than if volunteers were asked for.

The Hongkong Electric Company is to be warmly congratulated upon the very successful result of the past year's working, which has yielded a balance for appropriation of \$864,486.50. A dividend of 22 per cent.—an increase of 23 per cent. upon that for last year—was declared at the shareholders' meeting, on Saturday after making ample provision for depreciation, reserve, etc. With commendable enterprise the Company has decided to reduce the price of current for lighting purposes to the consumer from 24 to 20 cents per unit. The progressive policy adopted by the Company has been justified by results in other parts of the world and it is scarcely likely that Hongkong will be an exception to the rule. The reduction in the price of electric light should lead to much increased business.

If it had been the aggrieved Prospero's lot to be thrown up on the shores of Hongkong I doubt very much whether the tempest would have been called upon to "blow till thou burst thy wind," for even the deposed Duke of Milan might have been cowed by the menace offered to life and limb in a tempest by hanging Chinese signboards. Why cannot Chinese shopkeepers be instructed to take down their signs when a typhoon is expected? To be in the Chinese quarters at such a time is to run the risk of a cracked skull. The heavy signs are blown off their supports, whirled round in the air, and finally flung to the ground with a force sufficient to fall an ox.

Some members of the Volunteer Reserves have good cause to remember Friday evening's blow. A section was told off for duty on Stonecutters, and the launch journey had to be made while the wind was at its height. The Chinese coxswain looked so unperturbed that these British soldiers had not the heart to suggest that danger lurked amid the wind-swept waters, so they bravely weighed anchor and moved out into the storm. The end of the journey came at last, and the khaki-clad figures fled like ghosts into the night, while the coxswain leaned lazily against the wheel and smoked his pipe, wondering the while why the soldiers who had been so resolute before starting left his launch in grim silence. He will never know either the explanation or how near he came to complete extinction. If the "veteran" had not collapsed just when he sighted the coxswain a tragedy would have had to be recorded.

A few months ago I attended a meeting at which, after the Chairman had lustily condemned the enemy and all his works, we were invited to record our votes with pencils made in Germany. At a British Company meeting on Saturday we were again provided with pencils bearing the legend "made by L. and C. Hardtmuth, in Austria." There must surely have been a large stock of these pencils in the Colony at the outbreak of war for them to last nearly two years!

During the hearing of a case at the Magistrate's other day a defendant complained of the treatment meted out to his dog by means of the bamboo pole and lasso. The animal's only misdemeanour was that it did not carry a licence number, and because of this it was forced to undergo the torture of the dog-catching implements mentioned. A dumb animal cannot be expected to know much about the rules and regulations attaching to its existence, and there seems absolutely no reason why it should be treated as if it were mad. A few days ago I saw an apparently inoffensive little terrier thrown into a frenzy by a couple of lunkos with a bamboo pole and lasso, and before the poor creature had been placed in the wire cage blood was flowing freely from its mouth. The sight was revolting to a lover of dumb animals. If it has been decided to arrest all dogs not conforming to the regulations cannot a more humane method than the pole and lasso be adopted?

ROBERTSON RANDOM.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## INDO-CHINA AFFAIRS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR, I do not like to encroach upon your space further ament the Indo-China Co., but I cannot help endorsing the sound views expressed by your correspondent "Deferred Again" and asking the dissatisfied shareholders to note several valuable points raised by him.

It would be interesting to ask the General Managers to publish the correspondence exchanged with the Colonial Government in regard to the award of \$3,243.50, failing which the shareholders should apply to the Government for copies of same.

With regard to the 3rd question put at the general meeting, will the General Managers publish the agreement by which their charges are regulated and state what rights to certain charges have been waived by them and the reason for their contemplated reinstatement?

In respect to the 11th question, will the General Managers publish the estimated profits of the Company from 1st January to 30th April, 1916, as soon as conveniently possible? Taking the publication and announcement of Luzon Sugar Refining Co.'s profits as a precedent, there is no reason why the same General Managers should not deal with the Indo-China Co. on precisely the same footing when such information is asked for by the shareholders.

In connection with question 12, I should like to see the reinstatement of a very old employee of the Company at Shanghai in view of the denial of any loss at Shanghai. A look into the "Suspense Account" of the Company for 1911 to 1914 may throw some light upon this matter.

If, as the Hon. Mr. Pollock said, dissatisfaction is shown by the shareholders as to three hours' notice for closing the register book, there is cause for keener disappointment at finding that the register book has been kept closed for a fortnight after the meeting. This procedure is, to say the least, uncommon.

The divorce of the Combined shares in the local market may not be without a bearing on the present situation. Yours faithfully,

HOPE DEFERRED.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1916.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR, In reply to the letter signed "Interested" in your issue of to-day, I endeavoured to show in my letter published on Saturday last that the resolution adopting the accounts of the Indo-China Co. passed at the meeting was irregular, the irregularity having arisen by reason of the Chairman's ruling, possibly under a mistaken idea, that the amendment contravened clause 94 of the Company's Articles, and was consequently out of order.

The question of the accuracy or otherwise of the Chairman's ruling is a matter for decision by the Court, and, to obtain this, legal proceedings are obviously necessary. A declaration by the Court that the Chairman's ruling was erroneous must necessarily invalidate the resolution passed at the meeting held on the 6th inst., and will place the position *in statu quo ante bellum*, if I may so express it. In such an event, it follows that another meeting must be called to pass the accounts for 1915, at which the directors may possibly be inclined to listen to the dissatisfied shareholders whose interest in the Company is of a substantial nature.

I think the cases quoted in my last letter will have convinced shareholders that the Chairman, in ruling the amendment out of order, was in error, but, without stating to labour the point, it may be of interest to them to know that the following passage occurs in a judgment by Mr. Justice Chitty dealing with the duty of a Chairman:—"And that the sense of the meeting is properly ascertained with regard to any question which is properly before the meeting." (National Dwellings Society v. Sykes.)

In commenting previously on the liability of the late Directors in reference to the bonuses and compensation paid, I overlooked the case of Cullerne v. London, etc. Society, which further strengthens the view that the liability may be attached to them.

If Directors apply funds of the Company to purposes which are *ultra vires* the Company they are liable to replace them, however honestly they may have acted. "If," said Lord Justice Lindley in the case mentioned, "a Director, acting *ultra vires*, that is, not only beyond his own power but also beyond any power the Company can confer on him, parts with money of the Company, I fail to see on what principle the fact that he acted *bona fide* and with the approval of the majority of the shareholders can avail him as a defence to an action by the Company to compel him to replace the money."

It will be manifestly absurd to expect that the General Managers, or the present Directors, of the Company will commence legal proceedings in the name of the Company to (a) impeach the resolution passing the accounts, and (b) to recover damages from the late Directors for the *ultra vires* payments, since the persons named control the Company, but actions with those objects may nevertheless be brought by the dissatisfied shareholders in their own names.

For the information of my fellow shareholders I wish to state that I have not the honour to belong to the legal profession. Yours faithfully,

"DEFERRED AGAIN"

## COLLISION IN CHINA SEA.

CLAIMS OF £40,000 AND £26,000.

THE "LINAN" AND "DAIJIN MARU" AFFAIR.

There will be a sequel in the Hongkong Admiralty Court next month to the collision between the China Navigation steamer *Linan* and the *Daijin Maru*, of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. The collision occurred in the China Sea, off Sai Ki, on the night of February 2nd, and was of such a severe nature that the Japanese vessel foundered in a few minutes, and 100 lives were lost.

Claims have now been filed. The China Navigation Company are claiming £26,000, and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha are counter-claiming £40,000, their vessel being a total loss; the actions are consolidated.

The claim filed by the China Navigation Company states that the *Linan* at the time of the collision, was proceeding from Hongkong to Shanghai. About 11.45 p.m. those on board the vessel saw, at a distance of about eight miles, and right ahead, the masthead light of a vessel which afterwards turned out to be the *Daijin Maru*. The wind at the time was easterly and light, and the weather was fine, dark, but clear with the lights visible at full range. The tide was about a quarter ebb, setting south-west by west at the rate of about half a knot. The compass course of the *Linan* was N. 73 E., and she was steaming at about eight knots, with the usual mast-head and side lights alight. Subsequently those in charge of the *Linan* saw a second mast-head light, and the red side light of the *Daijin Maru*, and the course of the *Linan* was shortly afterwards altered two degrees to starboard in order to give a wider berth to the *Daijin Maru* which was then a few degrees on the port bow, by way of increased precaution.

As the two vessels continued to approach one another, the mast-head lights of the *Daijin Maru* slowly broadened out, and the bearing of the port light on the port-bow of the *Linan* slowly increased, and until the occurrence of the manoeuvres of the *Daijin Maru*, which are subsequently mentioned, the two vessels were in such respective positions and in such respective courses, that they would have passed one another safely port to port.

Under such circumstances, and shortly before the collision, the two mast-head lights of the *Daijin Maru* closed in, came into line, and opened out the other way, and her red light was shut out from, and her green light opened to, the *Linan*, thereby suddenly creating a position of imminent peril. The engines of the *Linan* were thereupon immediately put to full speed astern, her helm was put hard aport, and she was swung round a few degrees to starboard, but a collision between the two ships was inevitable owing to the said wrongful manoeuvres of the *Daijin Maru*, and occurred, the port side of the stern of the *Linan*, and the *Daijin Maru* near the main hatch on the starboard side, coming into collision.

The China Navigation Company also claim that there was no proper look-out kept on board the *Daijin Maru*; that the *Daijin Maru* improperly altered her course to port, and thereby caused the collision. The said collision, and the damages and losses consequent thereon, were occasioned solely by the negligent and improper navigation of the *Daijin Maru*. They also claim, (1) A declaration that they are entitled to the damages proceeded for; (2) The condemnation of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha in such damage and in costs; (3) To have an account of such damage taken, with the assistance of merchants.

The answer and counter claim filed by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha says that at the time of the collision the *Daijin Maru* was carrying a crew of 70 hands all told, together with 110 passengers, and was bound on a voyage to Hongkong.

Until the collision the *Daijin Maru*, having passed Breaker Point, about 21 miles away, was proceeding to Hongkong, her compass course being S. 72 degrees W., and her speed about eleven knots. The wind was easterly, and light, the weather was fine, but dark, and the tide very little. The *Daijin Maru* had her regulation lights duly exhibited and burning, that is to say, her one mast-head white light and two side lights, and a good look-out was being kept on her.

Shortly after midnight the attention of the Quartermaster at the wheel of the *Daijin Maru* was attracted to the two mast-head lights and the green side light of a vessel about two or three miles away, a little on the starboard bow of the

(Continued on next Column.)

## EUROPEANS' GALLANT RESCUE WORK.

SAMPAH CAPSIZES IN GALE AND CREW THROWN OUT.

During the squall on Friday night a party of Europeans, composed of Messrs. T. Meek, J. Lyon, R. Henderson, and A. McKirdy, who were in the Victoria Recreation Club, saw a rather large, heavily-built sampan overturned in the rough sea some 100 yards distant from the Club-house. Two Chinese women were observed clinging to the boat, and in answer to their cries, Mr. Meek immediately proceeded to the Club-house and with the assistance of the others, launched a small dinghy. He took a Chinese with him, and they attempted to row over to the sampan, a task of considerable difficulty and no little danger. Before they reached it, however, another boat, rowed by another European, came out from the direction of the Naval Camber. This boat towed the sampan in towards the raft outside the Club-house, and the two women were landed.

They appeared to be very agitated, however, and started to talk apparently with the upturned sampan. It was then conjectured that others must be imprisoned underneath the boat, and attempts were made to turn the sampan back to its proper position. This was found to be very difficult, and Mr. Meek, in full active, impetuously dived into the water and attempted to get up underneath the sampan. The ropes and other tackle prevented the attainment of his object, and subsequently F. C. (R.) Maher, who had been training in the Gymnasium, dived in with a rope, by which means the sampan was righted. Inside were found an elderly Chinese woman and a small boy. They had been underneath the boat for upwards of an hour, and had held on to objects in the boat, being kept alive by the air in the submerged portion. They were in a very exhausted condition, but with the aid of restoratives they ultimately revived. The incident reflects great credit on Mr. Meek and the other Europeans—whose name we have been unable to discover—who towed the sampan in.

*Daijin Maru*, which vessel afterwards turned out to be the *Linan*.

At this time the Second Officer was on the bridge of the *Daijin Maru* conducting her navigation, but, after the happening of the events all on board the *Daijin Maru* were drowned with the exception of the Master, the Quartermaster, the Third Officer, and eleven other members of the crew (all of whom, except the Quartermaster, were below at the time of the collision) and seven passengers; and it is therefore impossible to state at what time, or at what distance away, the *Linan* was first seen, or when her lights were first seen, by those on board the *Daijin Maru*, other than the Quartermaster.

The *Daijin Maru* continued on her course as stated, after the lights of the *Linan* had been observed, the lights broadening out on the starboard bow of the *Daijin Maru*, and had the *Linan* proceeded on her own course each ship would have safely passed the other starboard to starboard.

When the *Linan* had approached the *Daijin Maru* to within a distance of five or six ships lengths away on the starboard bow of the *Daijin Maru*, the course of the *Linan* was suddenly altered to starboard, and both her side-lights were exhibited to the *Daijin Maru*, and danger of a collision then became imminent. The helm of the *Daijin Maru* was thereupon put hard a-starboard, two short blasts were blown on her whistle, and her engines were reversed, but the *Linan* continued to proceed apparently under a port helm, and thus a collision was rendered inevitable, and occurred, the stern of the *Linan* striking the starboard side, forward of the bridge, of the *Daijin Maru*, with such force that the *Daijin Maru* foundered within a few minutes, and she was with her cargo, wholly lost, together with 100 lives.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha allege that there was no proper look-out kept on board the *Linan*; that the helm of the *Linan* was improperly ported, shortly before the collision, and was kept ported, thereby causing the collision; the engines of the *Linan* were not reversed, and were not reversed in time to avert a collision; the said collision and the damages consequent thereon were wholly caused and occasioned by the negligent and improper navigation of the *Linan*, or otherwise by the fault or default of those on board the *Linan*, or some of them, and were not caused or contributed to by the *Daijin Maru* or those on board her. The Company further claim judgment, and that half of the damages recovered by the owners, to be repaid to them on account of such damage, with the assistance of merchants, and any further relief as the nature of the case may require.

## INTIMATIONS

**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.**  
ESTABLISHED 1850. TELEPHONE 1741.

"MAXHED"

## OILSKIN COATS

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A DELIVERY OF THESE WORLD-FAMED RAINCOATS. THEY ARE THE LIGHTEST COATS MADE AND YET ARE PERFECTLY WATERPROOF. ALL THE SEAMS ARE EXTRA SEWN FOR US.

STOCKED IN ALL SIZES IN SEVERAL

EXCELLENT SHADES, INCLUDING

BROWNS, GREENS, YELLOW AND BLACK.

PRICE \$28.00.

OTHER HEAVIER QUALITIES (FOR MEN ONLY).

FROM \$12.50.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.**

**HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.**

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	...	...	...	...	\$6.00
Return " " (available also for return by day steamer)	...	...	...	...	11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	...	...	...	...	5.00
Return " " " " " " " " " "	...	...	...	...	9.00

## HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 23rd MAY, 1916.	
8 a.m. HONAM	8 a.m. HONGSHAN.
10 p.m. KINSHAN	5 p.m. FATSUAN.
WEDNESDAY, 24th MAY, 1916.	
8 a.m. HONGSHAN	8 a.m. HONAM.
10 p.m. FATSUAN	5 p.m. KINSHAN.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. TAISHAN, Tons 1,000. | S.S. SUY TAI, Tons 1,351.

**HONGKONG TO MACAO.**  
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

## MACAO TO HONGKONG

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

## EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 28th MAY, 1916.

The Company's New Steamship

## "TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m., and return from Macao at 3 p.m.  
N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

## FARES AS USUAL.

## MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. SUY TAI

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 p.m.  
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

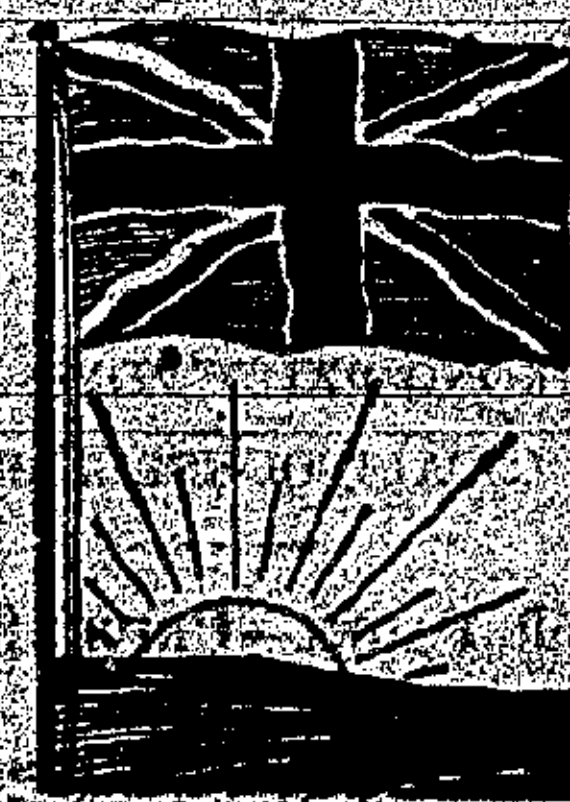
## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. BAINAN, 588 tons, and S.S. NANYING, 449 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 6 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANDU. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin. Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Elsie Pier.



Grown on British owned plantations in the British West Indian Island of Montserrat.

Shipped in British vessels.

**Montserrat Lime Juice**

The finest health beverage. Warmed by a British firm of world-wide renown.

OF ALL Grocers and Dealers.

Beware of cheap imitations. Always get the Montserrat brand.

Sole Importers: Messrs. J. &amp; W. GOSWELL, Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS beg to intimate that owing to the Daylight Saving Act being in force in Great Britain applications for Telegraphic Transfers on London should be handed in not later than 11 A.M. Hongkong, 22nd May, 1916. [725]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.  
(In Liquidation).

A THIRD and FINAL DIVIDEND of FIFTY CENTS per Share has been declared in the above matter, and payment thereof may be obtained at the Offices of the Liquidators, St. George's Building, Charter Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, on surrender of the relative certificates. Dated 22nd May, 1916. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Liquidators. [726]

## THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "ALBANA."

From PENANG.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th May will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 5th June, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th May, at 10.30 A.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents. Hongkong, 22nd May, 1916. [727]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

On MONDAY,

the 29th May, 1916, commencing at 11 A.M., at the Togo Kisen Knish's Godown (and afterwards at Messrs. H. Scott & Co.'s Godown) Kennedy Town,

BUNDY SHIP'S GEAR,

ex ss. "CHIVO MARU,"

Comprising: Steam Winches, Boat Davits, Brass port scuttles and frames, Brass Saloon window frames and windows, Electric Fans and Lamps, Copper whistle and siren, Brass signal gun, Engine Room telegraphs and compasses, Electric water-tight shutter box, Copper and Brass Steam Pipes, etc., etc., and

One Searchlight.

N.B.—Further sales will be notified later. On View from FRIDAY, the 28th inst. Catalogues on application. Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1916. [719]

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having acquired the interest in the "Ven Riegen" Patent Firebridge Bar, it will henceforth be known as the "ECLIPSE" PATENT FIREBRIDGE BAR.

Full particulars and prices for installations from: THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LTD., 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 17th March, 1916. [416]

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

G. PRIEN.

HILL BERGDAL & CO.,

F. LORRIA

(In Liquidation).

CREDITORS are required to send in their Claims against the above to the Undersigned, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 31st May, 1916. Dated the 12th May, 1916.

J. HENNESSY SETH, A.S.A.,

Liquidator.

[608]

## BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

IN Large House: convenient situation, good outlook. Comfortable Rooms, excellent cuisine. Moderate terms. Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 19th May, 1916. [714]

## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSEON.

15, MOOREHILL ROAD.

[637]

## ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANDBOOK REPORTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1915.

Revised by THE MEMBERS.

PRICE ... .. 2s

DAILY PRESS OFFICE

Hongkong, 29th February, 1916

## PUBLIC COMPANY

## PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, TO-DAY (TUESDAY), the 23rd May, 1916, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1916. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th instant to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1916. [684]

54% RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT

TERMED LOAN OF 1916

for Rbls. 2,000,000,000.

THE Public is hereby informed

that the Subscription List to

the above LOAN will be Closed

on 28th May, 1916, and not as

heretofore advertised.

The terms are as under:—

The Price of issue is 95%.

The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax

and of other taxation.

The Loan is redeemable at par on 1st

February, 1926, Russian style, without option

for the Russian Government to convert it at

an earlier date.

Coupons are payable half yearly on the 1st

February and 1st August, Russian style. As

interest on the above Loan runs from 1st/14th

February, the interest accrued on date of

subscription must be taken into considera-

tion and is to be added to the price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank in Hongkong is

ready to accept applications for the above-

named Loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for

Russian exchange.

Payment may also be made in Roubles.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd

free of telegraphic charges and commission.

40% only of the cost of the Bonds may be

paid on application, the balance to be paid

on receipt of the Bonds.

The Bank is also ready to give every

facility to subscribers in the shape of

advances against the scrips.

G. TISDALL,

Manager,

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1916. [702]

FOR SALE AS A GOING

CONCERN.

THE CENTRAL CHAMBERS,

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE above RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS

are most centrally situated, containing

12 newly furnished Rooms, with every

requisite: Telephone, Hot and Cold Water

and Gas laid on, Electric Bells, 4 Bath

Rooms, Boys' Room, Kitchen, &c.

For full particulars and cards to view

apply—

ALEXANDRA CAFE,

Des Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1916. [717]

FOR SALE.

ONE SET VERTICAL MARINE

ENGINES, with three cylinders of

15 inches, 24 inches and 40 inches diameter,

4th Condenser and Pumps, complete. Also

three bilge discharging boxes, one reducing

valve, two discharge valves, one set double

safety valves, one steam distributing valve

chest with valves, one bulkhead flange for

shaft, one main injection valve, and one

spare condenser door, all having been

formerly used in connection with the afore-

said engines. Built in 1904 and been in

use only 14 months.

1,933 lbs.—Self-Hardening Steel.

1,877 lbs.—L. A. Turning Steel.

928 lbs.—Oval Chinese Steel.

2,886 lbs.—Round Punching or Turning

Steel.

One hundred Kilos Metal Packing.

Open to Offer.

For further particulars,

apply to—

GEO. P. LAMBERT,

4, Duddell Street.

[411]

NOW ON SALE.

THE

DIRECTORY

AND

CHRONICLE

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, ETC.

FOR THE YEAR

1916.

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY

BUSINESS MAN.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE—

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE

and

LOCAL BOOKSELLERS.

1,750 PAGES—PRICE \$10.

The alterations this year are unusually heavy

owing to changes incidental to the War.

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 5, THE PEAK SIX ROOMS and Tennis Court. Within 10 minutes of Tram.

Apply—

H. A. LAMBERT.

[720]

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CO., LTD.,  
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HONGKONG. [12]

## BIRTH.

MILNER-JONES.—On Sunday, May 21st, to Captain and Mrs. MILNER-JONES, a daughter. [724]

## MARRIAGE.

ENSOR-REES.—At St. Augustine's Church, Brighton, on April 14th, Ernest Nash ENSOR, son of the late Charles Nash, J.P. Annamagmore, Ireland, Lieut. 9th Royal Irish Fusiliers, (formerly of the Chinese Maritime Customs), to MARGARET, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Hopkyn Rees, Shanghai.

## DEATHS.

BROWN.—At sea, on April 22nd, GEORGE BROWN, late Chief Engineer S.S. *Hingyu*, China Merchants' S. N. Co., aged 55 years.

RICHARDS.—At sea, on April 22nd, LEWIS HODGE RICHARDS, late Master S.S. *Hingyu*, China Merchants' S. N. Co., aged 59 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 191, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.



# THE WAR.

## FRENCH GAIN GROUND.

### DESPERATE FIGHTING NEAR VERDUN.

### ITALIAN LINE HOLDING FIRM.

#### RUSSIANS JOIN BRITISH IN MESOPOTAMIA.

#### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### VERDUN BATTLE CONTINUES.

#### RENEWED ENEMY ATTACKS ON DEADMAN HILL.

PARIS, May 21st.  
5.15 p.m.

Fierce fighting continues at Verdun. A communiqué states:—The Germans, during the night, renewed their attacks on Deadman Hill. All attempts on the east side were completely defeated, but they succeeded in occupying one of our first line trenches on the western slopes. There is lively artillery fighting at Fort Vaux.

The Germans, through a coup de main, penetrated one of our trenches but were driven out, leaving behind dead and wounded.

A French bombarding air squadron attacked the military establishments of Thionville, Etain and Spincourt; also the bivouacs at Azannes and Damvilliers.

The bombardment of the big German railway depot at Lumes caused the precipitate departure of trains. There was an extensive conflagration in the station buildings.

An air battle, in which four French machines and three Fokkers took part, resulted in the felling of the Fokkers, and another Fokker was forced down into its own lines and destroyed by French batteries.

#### DESPERATE ALL-DAY BATTLE.

#### SUCCESSFUL FRENCH ATTACKS.

PARIS, May 22nd.  
3.55 a.m.

The evening communiqué says:—On the left of the Meuse a desperate battle continued all day between Avocourt Wood and the Meuse.

A French attack in the vicinity of the Ennes-Haucourt Road resulted in the capture of two German trenches.

Our artillery destroyed a small work which the enemy captured on the 18th inst. south of Hill 287.

The Germans attacked immediately east of Hill 204, and momentarily penetrated the first-line trench, but they were completely ejected.

A violent attack by a German Brigade on the western slopes of Mort Homme was stopped by machine-guns and a counter-attack by bombers. Enemy columns following the assaulting waves were caught by the fire of our batteries and compelled to retreat.

On the right of the Meuse there was a fierce artillery duel in the Douaumont sector. A French attack captured the strongly-fortified Haudromont quarries, 80 prisoners, and four machine guns.

German aeroplanes twice bombed Dunkirk since yesterday. Twenty bombs were dropped on Saturday evening, killing four and wounding 15. Another squadron at noon to-day dropped 100 bombs on the suburbs of Dunkirk, killing two soldiers and a child, and wounding 20 persons. The Allies' aeroplanes pursued the raiders, and felled two as they were re-entering the German lines.

A group of 53 British, French, and Belgian aeroplanes, immediately after the first raid, dropped 250 bombs on German cantonments at Wytze and Ghiselles.

German aeroplanes dropped 15 bombs on Belfort. The damage done was insignificant.

#### BRITISH MASTERY OF AIR.

#### SMALL ENEMY ATTACKS DEFEATED.

LONDON, May 22nd.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué says:—Our aeroplanes yesterday had several successful encounters. Two enemy machines fell in flames in the enemy lines, and a third fell in our lines, while one of our aeroplanes fell in the enemy's lines. Much successful artillery work was also accomplished. A hostile machine early this morning landed undamaged in our lines, and the pilot and observer were captured.

The enemy last night made three small attacks south-west of Wiltje. All were repulsed.

The enemy artillery was very active throughout the day between Vimy and Loos. A very heavy fire was directed on our front trenches south of Souchez. Our artillery replied and silenced a hostile battery.

#### ITALIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### ITALIANS HOLDING FIRM.

#### SITUATION VIEWED WITH PERFECT EQUANIMITY.

Rome, May 21st.

The Italian line is holding firm, and the Austrians are unable to claim further successes.

The Austrian heir-apparent has arrived at the Front and has taken over the command.

The *Tribuna* says that the Austrians brought twelve divisions from Serbia and Russia to participate in the offensive, replacing them with third-rate troops, while additional munitions are being sent from Germany.

It appears that the offensive is necessary for political reasons, to appease the restlessness of the Austrian people and to forestall the Italian offensive. The *Tribuna* assures its readers that the Italians command the position and view the situation with perfect equanimity.

#### FIERCE AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE.

#### ENEMY'S ENORMOUS LOSSES.

Rome, May 22nd.

The continuance of the Austrian attacks is recorded in a communiqué, which says:—After an all-day bombardment of the Boni Zugna positions in the Lagarina Valley great masses of the enemy infantry attacked late in the evening, and were repulsed after a desperate fight with enormous losses.

There was a fierce artillery duel from Passubio to the Terraglio Valley, where the Italians continued the reinforcement of the support lines to which they had fallen back. The enemy in the afternoon and evening repeatedly fiercely attacked in great force the Italian positions between Asiago and Brenta. The Italians not merely withstood the assaults very stubbornly, but re-captured a number of forts after desperate hand-to-hand actions, taking a number of prisoners.

The enemy in the Sugano Valley attacked our advance posts, which repulsed the attacks and then retired gradually to the supporting lines.

#### THE NORTHBROOK SOCIETY.

LONDON, May 22nd.

Lord Hardinge has accepted the presidency of the Northbrook Society for five years, in succession to Lord Ampthill.

#### THE NEAR EAST.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### RUSSIAN CAVALRY JOIN BRITISH.

#### DRAMATIC EPISODE IN THE MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, May 21st.

It is officially announced from Mesopotamia that General Sir Percy Lake reports that the enemy evacuated Bethai Essa and their advanced positions on the right bank of the Tigris.

General Gorringe has carried the Dujailah Redoubt. The enemy is still holding the Samaiyat position on the left bank.

Russian cavalry joined with General Gorringe after a bold and adventurous ride.

#### AN ENEMY REPRISAL.

#### BOMBS DROPPED ON CAIRO.

CAIRO, May 21st.

It is officially announced that, doubtless in retaliation of the successful attack on El Arish, two enemy aeroplanes dropped sixteen bombs, mostly on the Arab quarter. Two civilians were killed and thirteen were injured. Five soldiers were wounded.

#### RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

#### REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

PETROGRAD, May 22nd.

A communiqué states:—An attempt by the Germans to take the offensive in the Illukst region and north of Lake Ilon was repulsed with heavy enemy losses. Hostilities have been confined to an artillery and rifle duel on the remainder of the front. The Russians in the Caucasus continue to advance in the direction of Mosul.

#### GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### DAYLIGHTSAVING IN BRITAIN.

#### THE TIME ADVANCED.

LONDON, May 21st.

The clocks (including the great clock at Greenwich Observatory, which gives the time for the whole country) were advanced at two o'clock this morning—the time fixed by the representations of the railway companies, as the fewest trains are then running.

The change is almost unanimously welcomed, the only note of opposition coming from the Northamptonshire Farmers' meeting, which yesterday recommended that the new system be ignored in the working of the farms, but not to the extent of defying the railway time tables.

#### THE IRISH PROBLEM.

#### OBSERVER "ON THE ONLY REAL METHOD OF SETTLEMENT."

LONDON, May 21st.

Mr. J. L. Garvin, in an editorial in the *Observer*, says that a resumption of the Buckingham Palace Conference (which broke down before the war on the narrow question of Tyrone) is the only real method of an Irish settlement. The basis of the Conference should be enlarged; and the Conference should include men like Sir Horace Plunkett, but everything depends on Mr. Redmond and Sir Edward Carson. The *Observer* suggests that the former should concede the exclusion of Ulster, and that the latter should agree to joint sessions of an Irish Parliament, which would meet alternately in Dublin and Belfast.

Mr. Garvin believes that the resumption of the Buckingham Palace Conference will be the success of such a Conference might involve the reconstruction of the Ministry—which Mr. Redmond and Sir Edward Carson might conceivably join.

#### WAR RISK RATES LOWERED.

LONDON, May 21st.

War risk rates to the East, via the Suez Canal, are reduced to about 80 per cent. Western rates also show a declining tendency.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### INDIA'S LOYALTY.

#### LORD HARDINGE'S WARM TRIBUTE.

LONDON, May 21st.

Interviewed by the London correspondent of *New York Times*, Lord Hardinge paid a warm tribute to the loyalty of India's princes and people, and also to the attitude of the educated and political classes in suspending controversies in order not to embarrass the Government, as well as in not opposing drastic legislation when necessary. The sense of increased responsibility of the Indian members of the Imperial Legislative Council is strikingly shown, he said, in their speeches. There has been a vast political development in India in recent years. Politicians whose ultimate aspiration was self-government have become more moderate and more sensible in their demands, as they came to realise the impossibility of India's standing alone. This improvement, said Lord Hardinge, was unquestionably due to the reforms of Lord Morley and Lord Minto. Lord Hardinge hoped that it might be possible to make further concessions, in the way of provincial autonomy, after the war.

#### INDENTURED INDIAN LABOUR.

LONDON, May 21st.

Lord Sydenham has given notice of a motion asking for the despatches containing the reasons which led the Raj to recommend the abolition of indentured emigration of Indians.

#### MR. ASQUITH IN AUDIENCE WITH THE KING.

LONDON, May 21st.

Mr. Asquith was given an audience by H.M. the King yesterday.

#### POLICE BOWLING CLUB.

The Police Bowling Club held their opening day on Saturday, when the members were at home to their confederates of the Civil Service, Taikoo, and Kowloon Bowling Clubs. A match was arranged between the Police and Kowloon and the Civil Service and Taikoo, which was won by the former in all four stumps by a margin of 48 points. Tea and refreshments were provided by the hosts, and a very enjoyable afternoon was spent. Spoons were presented to the winning teams by Mrs. Gerrard (wife of Inspector Gerrard).

The bowling teams were:—  
Captain Russell's team (Kowloon) beat W. H. Prowse's team (Taikoo), 20-19.  
G. K. Haxton's (Kowloon) beat Duncan's (Civil Service), 17-16.  
Inspector Gerrard's (Police) beat Fergusson's (Taikoo), 31-15.  
Sergeant Pitt's (Police) beat W. Wetherpoon's (Taikoo), 20-11.

#### AUSTRALIAN TRADE WITH THE FAR EAST.

The President of the Adelaide Chamber of Commerce, speaking at a meeting of that body, at which the Japanese Vice-Consul from Sydney (Mr. E. J. Anna) was present, referred to the difficulties which beset the paths of South Australian exporters who wished to deal with Japan. Exporters had always suffered under a heavy handicap as compared with other States of Eastern Australia in that they had been denied a direct service from Port Adelaide to Far Eastern ports, including Manila and Hongkong. The handicap had been serious, because shippers had to pay coastal freight to Sydney and transhipment charges there, amounting to somewhere about 25s. 6d. a ton. With that added to the risk of transhipment, it would be seen how difficult it was for South Australian shippers to increase their trade with Far Eastern ports.

The Japanese Vice-Consul, referring to the matter subsequently, said he realised that South Australia was severely handicapped, but he hoped that soon the disadvantage would be removed, and Port Adelaide made a port of call on the direct service to the East.

The announcement has been received with much satisfaction.

#### FAIR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Hay, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who has been wounded, took part in the relief of Peking, 1900, getting the medal with clasp.

Captain Jack Farrow, South Wales Borderers, reported as killed in action on 9th inst., was the only son of the late Captain Farrow, of China, and of Mrs. Barr, of Amoy.

Mr. E. L. J. Ford, of Messrs. Racine Alderman & Co., left Hankow on the 11th inst. for Australia where he intends to offer his services for the front, says the *Central China Post*.

The Military Cross has been bestowed on Lieut. William Lionel Phillips Griffith Jones, 3rd Durham L.I., for conspicuous gallantry. He took part in a raid on the enemy's trenches, and was the first man to enter them. He shot the enemy and set a fine example of coolness. Mr. Griffith Jones is an assistant on the estate of the Bukit Mertajam Rubber Company.

#### EMPIRE DAY.

#### LOCAL OBSERVANCES.

His lordship Bishop Pozzoni informs us that on Empire Day at 9.30 a.m., a commemorative service for the Catholic Schools of Hongkong and Kowloon will be held at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception. Bishop Pozzoni will officiate, assisted by the Clergy and students of the Cathedral Seminary. The service will include a prayer for peace and a prayer for the King, and will conclude with the National Anthem. The Bishop will give an address on "Empire Day."

The schools participating will comprise the Army School of Hongkong and Kowloon, St. Joseph's English College, Italian Convent, French Convent, St. Francis' School (Wanchai), St. Mary's School (Kowloon), St. Lewis Industrial School (West Point), Yamnati Chinese School, Shaikwan Chinese School, Wanchai Chinese School, and To-Ying School (Glencaly).

Mr. E. Ralphs, Inspector of Schools, informs us that a short commemorative service will be held also at St. John's Cathedral on Empire Day, at 9 a.m., when a sermon will be preached by the Rev. Mr. Copley Moyle.

The service is intended primarily for the British children of the Colony, for whom the nave and both transepts will be reserved. The general public will be accommodated in the nave aisles.

A Government launch, available for Kowloon children, will leave the Old Ferry Wharf, Kowloon, at 8.30 a.m. sharp, and will leave Blakes Pier on the return journey immediately after the service.

#### POLICE RESERVE ENTERTAINMENT.

The arrangements for the Police Reserve Entertainment on Wednesday evening are now complete and everything points to the gathering being a great success. The use of the Theatre Royal has been given free of charge, refreshments will be provided by Messrs. Watson & Co., and cigarettes have been presented by the British American Tobacco Company. The doors will be open at 8 o'clock and the proceedings will commence at 8.30. The programme is as follows:—The National Anthem will be sung by all present; 1. Selection by Band of the H.K. Police Reserve; 2. Humorous song, Trooper H. E. Relphe; 3. Soprano solo, selected, Miss Camille Castro; 4. Pathos song, with Babat and Tabla; 5. Surgeon Lloyd, R.N., at the piano; 6. Tenor and Pass Duett, "Excelsior," Messrs. F. H. Avey and A. J. England; 7. Piano solo, Rhapsodie No. 12 (Liszt), Miss Esther Xavier; 8. Soprano solo, Mrs. Villiers Smyth, selected; 9. Illuminated Indian club-swinging solo, Trooper H. E. Relphe; 10. Selection by Orchestra of the H.K. Police Reserve.

The second part of the programme will consist of boxing and wrestling. The boxing contests will be between the following:—  
P.C. 325 S. Ismail ("Jackson"), H.K.P.R. v. Lee-Cpl. Jones, "B" Co. 4th K.S.L.I. P.C. 581 Maher, H.K.P.R., amateur featherweight champion v. P.C. 821 A. H. Usuff ("Johnson"), H.K.P.R. Jiu-jitsu exhibition by two men from His Imperial Majesty's ship *Saga*. Fencing exhibition by two men from the *Saga*. Wrestling—P.C. 118 Chanan Din, H.K.P.R. v. Shah Durr, 13th Punjabia. Sepoy 2774 Khair Durr, 13th Infantry v. Sepoy 2808 Delawar Khan, 13th Infantry.

#### THE SEIZURES ON THE "CHINA."

#### SIR E. GREY'S REPLY TO AMERICA.

Great Britain's answer to the American representations regarding the removal of 39 Austrians, Germans, and Turks from the steamer *China* near Shanghai has been published by the U.S.A. State Department. It justifies their detention on the ground that the enemy aliens were engaged in the clandestine collection of arms for transmission to India, and other criminal plotting.

If they had been permitted to land at Manila they would have continued their nefarious acts, and thus compromising the neutrality of the United States. Hostile efforts have been discovered on neutral soil in many parts of the world in the nature of revolutionary plots and schemes for the destruction of seaborne commerce, etc.

The Note refers to the numerous pro-German conspiracies in the United States, and says that the application by the United States for safe conduct to German returning from America after their presence had proved embarrassing was based on the recognition that others were liable to seizure besides those belonging to the armed forces of a belligerent.

A Chinaman who was charged with kidnapping was sentenced to five years' hard labour by the Chief Justice yesterday. In passing sentence his lordship said the offence was a serious one which might be allowed in China but certainly not in Hongkong.

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#### ROBBERS' RAID ON VILLAGE.

#### EXTRAORDINARY STORY AT THE SESSIONS.

At the Criminal Sessions yesterday, two Chinese, Wong Yau and Lo Sam, were charged with robbery with violence at Sun wai Village, and kidnapping. Prisoners pleaded not guilty, and the following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. J. A. Gregory, J. Daziel, F. Ackerman, R. Hagg, A. Anau, L. S. Hynman, and D. McL. Nielsen.

Mr. G. N. Orme, for the Crown, explained that on the night of the 19th February a good-sized junk came from the direction of Macao, and sailed into Deep Bay, in which place they remained that evening. At about midnight two small boats were put off from the junk, containing a number of men, about a dozen of whom, probably, were armed with various weapons, and who carried torches, and proceeded up the narrow, ultimately reaching a village which was close to the mud flats. The inhabitants of this village, which was called San Wai, were mostly Chinese who had returned from Australia and were of more or less independent means. Some of the inhabitants were awakened by the noise of the robbers beating at their doors. The village was a gaunt collection of half a dozen blocks of houses, having two houses to each block, and two floors to each house. Among the men were the two prisoners. The first prisoner was armed, and he, with others, entered some of the houses and helped themselves to such valuables as they could find. They then took away with them five persons, four men and a youth. They returned to their junk, and sailed off in the direction of Macao with their five captives on board. They apparently skirted the coast, and landed at a place some 80 or 100 miles distant from Macao. During the voyage the captives were kept in the hold, and were compelled to write down their names, addresses, and occupations, and those of their relatives in Hongkong as would be most suitable to approach with a view to getting them ransomed. They did this at the command of the first prisoner. When they were landed they were blindfolded and taken to a cave, where they were kept for some time. Then, rather mysteriously, all the party, except the youth, were taken down to the beach, where they were left until they found some people who were willing to take them to Macao. Thus four got back safely, leaving the fifth in the cave. In accordance with an arrangement made in Macao the youth was ransomed for \$2,000 by his parents. The Macao police got on their track, and ultimately the two prisoners were arrested.

Evidence was then called. The jury found the prisoners guilty on both charges.

Mr. Justice Gompertz then said:—I regard this offence as an extremely serious one, and the jury have found you guilty unanimously. You come from outside and vex peaceable people in our territory, you bring firearms and commit robbery in the territory, and not content with that you take away five respectable people and hold them as ransom. I shall sentence you on each count, because each count is a separate crime. I shall sentence you on each count to ten years' hard labour, to run consecutively, that is, twenty years in all, and each of you will receive twenty strokes with the cane.

Both prisoners exclaimed that they would rather be shot.

#### CAUGHT RED-HANDED.

Before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.) and a jury a Chinese was charged with housebreaking and larceny from a dwelling-house in the Wanchai district on the 11th April.

Mr. P. M. Hodgson (Crown Solicitor), introducing the evidence, said that the house concerned was situated at No. 19, Wing Fung Street West, next door to which was the bakery of the French Store. He intended to call some of the workmen employed at this bakery, who would say that they saw the prisoner break into the house, and that he was found inside, with everything turned upside down. Evidently the prisoner had searched everywhere for articles of value. There were two other men with him, but they ran away and escaped. Prisoner was secured and taken to the Police Station, together with certain articles of clothing which he was taking away when the alarm was raised. When charged at the Police Station he practically admitted the offence, saying that the other two men asked him to join them in the enterprise.

The jury was as follows:—Captain A. Arthur (foreman), E. M. O'zorio, W. G. Lawson, E. J. Ainslie, A. M. Vas, J. Arnold, and H. E. Hynman.

Prisoner was found guilty, and the Chief Justice, in passing sentence of two-and-a-half years' hard labour, said that prisoner had seemed to have made a hobby of housebreaking.

#### THE MANCHURIAN SYNDICATE.

#### HEARING OF THE CASE POSTPONED.

In the Chancery Division before Mr. Justice Peterson, counsel applied that the action, the South Manchurian Syndicate, Ltd. v. The Group, should stand out of the list of proceedings. Counsel said two defendants were serving in His Majesty's Forces and an important witness was travelling about the country inspecting dockyards. It would not be possible to get the witnesses together this term.

Mr. Percy Wheeler, for plaintiffs, said the points in this action were materially the same as those before his lordship in the company against Bush, which was now part heard.

His lordship:—It has something to do with Chinese concessions and the constitution of the Chinese Government. (Laughter.) His lordship decided to retain the action, and hear it next sitting.



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3. **HUMIDITY**, in per centage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. **DIRECTION OF WIND**, to two points.
5. **FORCE OF WIND**, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. **STATE OF WEATHER**, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squall, r rain, snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet).
7. **RAIN** in inches, tenths and hundredths.



## UNHAPPY THIN FOLKS.

One of the readers of a popular health journal, wrote the editor, asking why he was peevish, blue and discontented, and his answer will interest all thin people.

"My dear reader," he said, "when you write that you are thin and do not weigh what you should, you have given me the real cause of your unhappy feelings. If you only had a reserve of fat this would give a quieting and reassuring influence to the vital forces; and you would then be happy, contented and optimistic."

Then, too, you realize that the proper distribution of fat on the body and limbs makes all the difference between amenity and ugliness, and you envy your plump friends. As a liberal allowance of fat is one of nature's wise precautions to enable us to bear some of the trials of life, you should do all in your power to get fat. I know nothing so valuable to make people fat as a preparation of Sargol, prepared by The Sargol Co. of England.

From the standpoint of health, fat is essential, as it has great value as a reserve force, and saves the other tissues from destruction. So, by all means try to get fat.

**A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,**  
**VICTORIA DISPENSARY,**  
**THE PHARMACY,**  
**QUEEN'S DISPENSARY**  
**THE EDWARD DISPENSARY.**

## A PEN-PICTURE.

SO OBVIOUSLY SINCERE.

About one o'clock the Emperor returns to his quarters to lunch. He always has a few guests. Our British attaché at the Stavka, General Hanbury-Williams, is a favourite here as everywhere, and is very often invited. The Emperor likes talking to his English friends. They do not always feel all the time that they and the Emperor often surprises his guests by the wide extent of his general knowledge. Not only is he industrious in "getting-up" all subjects with which he feels that he ought to be acquainted. There are a great many in which he takes genuine interest. He is quite modest in his use of what he knows. He does not lay down the law or enjoy putting others right. He would, in truth, rather listen amiably than talk himself. When he does take any part he does so in a pleasant way, with deference. His quiet, courteous habit of speech never changes. This contributes largely to the charm of manner which wins for him not only the liking but even the affection of those who are brought into close relations with him.

"He looks one so straight in the eyes," one of them told me. "He is so obviously sincere and kindly. No one ever had better intentions or tried harder to do this duty in any sphere however ex-

ally of whatever number.

Count Witte knew his Emperor's character and spoke accordingly: "If I took office again I should state a Liberal course. Not because I am a Liberal. But from it: I am a believer in Autocracy. But for Autocracy one needs an Autocrat."

His temper is equable, but he gave a very vigorous and decisive answer when in the troublous times of 1905 he was urged to send some of his property out of the country so that, "if anything happened in Russia, it might be safe." "For what do you take me for?" he asked angrily. "I shall stay here, and, if necessary, die here. Not a cent shall go." He can show healthy resentment too when he feels that he has cause to take offense.

"NEVER LEAVE OFF"

This, however, is not a side of the Emperor's character which his guests at the Stavka see. They find him an interested listener, a matter of detail in the matters which come specially under his notice; a pleasant, unaffected companion without trace of pomposity, an always kindly host. After lunch and after dinner, both simple meals, at which the Emperor drinks no wine, he makes a point of speaking to each one of his guests separately before he goes off in the afternoon for a drive and a walk in the country; in the evening, to work again.

In spite of his years and his two decades of reigning, there is still in the Czar's manners a touch of shyness. He shows no sign of fear or suspicion. I have known him, the first time I saw him at close quarters, at a Reval, where he met King Edward in 1909—I was surprised by his jolly, smiling, care-free expression.

His shyness is soon rubbed off by intimacy. When he likes people he is frank and natural with them. One whom he likes very much spoke to him lately about being photographed and "kino-motographed" with his soldiers. The Czar had related some incident that occurred during a visit to a Siberian regiment, that "a pity," said the friend, "that there was no camera there!" "But I do so dislike advertising myself," the Czar pleaded. The friend insisted, however, on the advantages of making a Sovereign's personality familiar to his people. A few days afterwards the Emperor, sitting down to dinner, with a twinkling eye, and to his adviser, "I've been doing some good advertising to-day." About two thousand feet of film, I should think.

He does not often speak of his regrets, that Germany and her dupes must be soundly beaten, before the war can end. When he does his words carry conviction. Once more I will quote Wittke, who said: "He will not submit until he is forced, probably not until the enemy cross the frontier. But when he does begin he will never leave off."

## A MESSAGE TO LABOUR

Replying to the toast of his health at a dinner offered to him by the representatives of organised Labour in Great Britain at the House of Commons last month, the Rt. Hon. Mr. Hughes, Premier of Australia, said:—

In this great crisis I feel proud that organized labour has responded nobly to the call of duty. It has given freely of its best; the ranks of the Imperial Armies are thronged with the members of our unions. Labour has done well, and we who fight beneath its banner have a right to be glad and rejoice that in this hour of trial we have proved ourselves worthy to stand with those other brave and valiant men of all classes who think it a privilege to fight and, if need be, die for their country. (Cheers.)

This war has drawn us all closer together. We see things in a truer perspective; we understand and respect one another much better. A common cause and the spirit of self-sacrifice have purified us of much of that suspicion and distrust with which different sections of society regarded one another. For thank God, there is in the hearts of men a nobility which is impossible for the cynics to think ill of any man or any cause prepared to die for a great cause. And so we are now, much more than ever before, a nation. All classes are not only ready, but anxious, to do all things necessary for the salvation of our country and our race, whether they be citizens of these islands or of the wider Dominions overseas. (Cheers.) And because we are a great nation in the temper and outlook of the people, we do not only believe that the nation is ready to adopt a policy in its essence truly national, but will effect a profound and salutary change in the social and economic conditions of the people.

# LABOUR PROGRESS IN AUSTRALIA

In these days, when plain speaking is demanded of all men, I should like to repudiate the trust that has been reposed in me by my fellow-citizens in Australia if I did not speak as I feel before the representatives of organized labour in Britain both in its political and industrial spheres. During my whole public life have been—as some of you know—worker in the vineyard of labour. I am now, and have been from its inception the president of one of the largest and most completely organized industrial associations in the Commonwealth. I have been, and still am, very intimately associated with every branch of maritime labour and with organized labour generally. As for the political side of labour organization in Australia, I was amongst the pioneers who have followed its forked—through good and evil report. I have fought its battles with all my soul and with all my strength. I am no merely in the Australian Labour movement—I am of it. I have been in the abyss. I knew what Labour waits in the abyss. I know the wrongs from which it suffers for I too have endured them. I mention these things only that you, whose part are played on a wider stage, and who can hardly be expected to know all that passes across 10,000 miles of ocean, might know something of me and the Labour movement of Australia, whose month's piece I have the honour to be.

The Labour movement in Australia has made amazing strides during these 20 years. But yesterday we were but a handful of men crying in the wilderness—despised, ridiculed, condemned. To-day we have been entrusted by the people of Australia with the reins of government. In the Commonwealth, after we had been raging a month, when it seemed as though Germany, in the first fury of its swoon, would plunge its bloody talons into the very vitals of Franco-Britain, the electors deliberately chose us to lead them in this great crisis. Whether we have proved ourselves worthy of this great trust is for others to say. One thing is certain: that we have done it, and are doing, our best. (Cheers.) I think even the Germans will admit so much.

## A PRACTICAL PARTY WITH VISION

And this brings me to two points I desire to emphasize, for they are the secret of Labour's success in Australia. The driving force behind the Australian Labour movement has been spiritual in its nature. The enthusiasm of those who fought beneath its banner in the early days was, in the truest sense of the word, religious. These men saw with kindling eyes and fast-beating hearts the totem-poles of a newer and better world, and devoted their lives to preaching the glad tidings and pointing out the way. This is the spirit that has animated the Australian Labour movement. Lacking it we should have perished.

But the Labour Party of Australia has also been, and is, a practical party. (Cheers.) It has always faced the facts of life and tried to see the world as it is. No other attitude, indeed, would have been compatible with the claim we made to govern the country. We were therefore compelled to deal with the everyday requirements of the people as well as those great problems which confront all civilized countries. The Labour Government of the Commonwealth, faced with this dreadful war, therefore had done nothing to provoke, thrust itself into the contest with the spirit of men who recognized that not only their country, but everything that Labour stood for, trembled in the balance. Compelled to take war, we did not fight in kid-glove fashion, as men who realized that defeat could only be averted by destroying the enemy.

The Government of the Commonwealth faced facts. (Cheers.)

I want to repeat what I have said. The Australian Labour Party has always faced facts. It has had its head in the cloud and its feet in the mud. Our face

*— Continued on next page —*

steadfastly turned towards the promised land, we have never forgotten that the way was long, the obstacles many, and the goal great, and that we had to deal with many as they are and the world as it is. While we have striven to make the world a better place, for those who come after us, we never forgot our duty, to our own generation. We have endeavoured not to look out on the world through the mists of mere theory. We have long recognised war as a great fact which no mere talk about the brotherhood of man could sweep aside. We did not delude ourselves that by offering our cheek to our "brother" the enemy we could avoid the stiletto which our "dear brother" held in his hand behind him.

## PREPARING TO FACE WAR

Let me make myself quite clear. We did not desire war. No man desired it less, or hated it more. But we recognized that war was, like death and disease, one of the great facts of life; and so we faced it. We provoked, indeed; by all means short of surrendering our honour and our free institutions to be avoided; and in the fullness of time to be stamped out like disease—but in the meantime to be faced. (Cheers.) And the Australian Labour Party had not only faced the possibilities, nay, the probability, if not the certainty, of war, for many years before this war broke out, but prepared for it. We had adopted as planks of our platform a system of universal military training for home defence, and an Australian Navy. Time will not permit of my going into either of these matters at length. But I am satisfied that only by some such system of military training as we have adopted could our country have been ensured in a manner compatible with the preservation of the institutions of free democratic government.

Well, when war broke out we had this organization of universal service to fall back upon. If we—and here I speak not for one party, but for all—had adopted the system earlier we should have been better prepared, but as it is it has served us well. We have enlisted some 280,000 men to date, and as to what manner of men they are, let their deeds speak for them, for these have carved an imperishable record which will never die while men live upon this earth. (Cheers.)

And here I come to the point which, believe, you are much interested in. We have not stopped here, but have waged against Germany with all the power, and our disposal an economic war. Why have we not done so to-day? I utterly refuse to hold over the industries and trade of Australia which existed before the war. We have done this because, in our opinion, this would not only seriously injure our enemy's position, but greatly benefit our own. Against such a power as Germany, to whom the most sacred obligations are but scraps of paper; to whom international law is a mere gag, and to whom the only law is the law of the gun, it is to be expected contemptuously, aside whenever self-interest demands it, to whom wholesale murder and the foulest outrages are parts of a settled and deliberate policy to neglect one weapon in the armoury of civilization is the supremest folly, a civilizing disaster, and begging the contempt of any man who understands but one argument, that of force.

But we have not been content to hope the Empire generally will not be content to destroy. We have endeavoured to build up. (Cheers.) Having freed ourselves from the octopus grip of our enemy, we sought without delay to lay the foundations of a great national policy worthy of our race and of a truly civilized people. The benefits of this policy must not be confined to any one section, but must extend to all. It must not only secure our national safety, but the economic and social welfare of the whole body politic. It will involve a change of the present fiscal policy of Britain.

If you ask how far that change will go and by what means it will be achieved, the purpose, my reply is, that it will go as far as is necessary, and that it will go as far as—to ensure our national safety; to conserve and extend our trade and industries; to lift up the masses of the people to a level which will ensure to every worker—using that term in its very widest meaning—such remuneration and conditions of labour as are necessary to enable a man to marry and bring up a family in reasonable comfort and with those surroundings that freemen in a civilized country ought to have. (Cheers.) It must be all these things and not merely one of them. Its effect will be no doubt almost revolutionary in character, but it is so obviously not only the proper, but the necessary, thing to do, that it will, when understood, be welcomed by all save those whom self-interest or false doctrine has made blind.

## AN ORGANIZED ENEMY.

We are now passing through a crisis the gravity of which it is almost impossible to exaggerate. We ought not to disguise from ourselves that we are literally fighting for our lives. We are told that Germany is, or soon will be, on the verge of collapse. Our great enemy is fast losing its cohesion, and is likely to buckle under our spirit with such hopes. The fact that for many years Germany deliberately prepared for this war—which she regarded as the necessary and only means by which she could achieve and satiate her ambition while posing before a too credulous world as a lover of peace—is hardly acceptable. But the fact that Germany has organized, and is now, not known, or, if known, its vital significance is not generally recognized. Yet this is the secret of her tremendous driving power, of the rapidity with which she has hurried and still hurls her forces now in this direction, now in another: that unexpected readiness with which she has met every emergency and adapted herself to every change in the military situation.

To organization is due the rehabilitation, the marshalling of the forces of Austria and Turkey. From organization springs her resourcefulness and the ability to meet the problem of feeding her population, her success in finding substitutes for many if not all the necessities for not only continuing the campaign, but adding new and dreadful horrors to it. To organization is due that propaganda through the channels of the Press and through other mediums by

(Continued)

**"NOT SO MUCH GROUSING."**

MR. JEROME K. JEROME'S  
TIMELY COUNSEL.

Suppose the news reached us day-by-day and week-by-week that the Germans were chiefly occupied in quarrelling among themselves; that half the German Press was busy proclaiming aloud that everything in Germany was rotten; that her rulers were traitors and all her officials incompetent asses. Suppose we gathered from the German papers that the General Staff was being held up to ridicule throughout Germany as an effete and useless collection of nincompoops. It started out to conquer France in three months, and then, turning east, defeat Russia before she had time to bring up resources. The whole plan had miscarried. There could be no hope for victory till every unit of the General Staff had been scrapped, and certain popular journalists and notoriety-mongers appointed in their stead. This is the supposition we are about to make by Mr. Jerome K. Jerome in a vigorous reproof of the disloyal and hysterical Press, contributed to *Lloyd's Weekly News*. And Mr. Jerome outlines the effect produced by this "chronic groaning" on harassing the enemy. Suppose, continues this novelist, the German papers were filled with virulent attacks on Mækensen. Why had he failed to settle the Turkish business? Why was Russia at Erzerum and Ispahan? Was this the way to make "Germany supreme from Berlin to Bagdad"? The Serbian army reforming. Greece, wavering. Rumania making ready to join the Allies. All this the consequence of Mækensen's miserable mis-calculations.

**SNEERS AT STATESMEN**

Suppose that half the German papers were filled with bitter articles sneering at their own statements, insinuating that they were only clinging to their places for the sake of the salaries. Suppose in popular German papers there were all sorts of hints that the true reason the German failure at Verdun might be looked for in the fact that the German Crown Prince's grandmother was an Englishwoman. Suppose, in short, it was evident to all the world that Germany was a seething mass of discontent, of angry recrimination, and divided councils.

Wouldn't it buck us up? Should I not say so to ourselves—whatever might be happening at the fighting front—never mind. We have only to hold on and our enemy will go to pieces by the mere process of internal disruption. He has not the will to conquer. He not manifest enough to shut his mouth and grit his teeth when things are going wrong. He is a nervous, hysterical, windbag. He does not understand war. He has no patience. He has no power of silence. The Germans are no longer a united people. Listen to them, screaming, cursing, quarrelling among themselves. War have only to stand firm and they will destroy themselves by their own disunity."

## GERMANY'S ALLIES IN THE PRESS.

Cannot we imagine how it would strengthen the determination of every one of Germany's enemies; how it would dishearten Germany's Allies?

We are doing precisely this very thing. Our *Times*, and our *Daily Mail*, and our *Evening News*, and our *Morning Post*, and all the rest of them, and all with delight in every café of Vienna and Berlin. Reports of our public meetings of our elections, are devoured by our grinning enemies in every city of Central Europe. The German Government are using a section of our Press to silence any doubts the German people may be harbouring concerning the final result of the war. And I can conceive of no better ally that they could have secured.

which she hopes to impress neutrals, disturb her enemies, and cheer her own people. This, in short, is the reason why Germany stands where she does, and is able, not only to continue the war, but to press her offensive with much, if not all, of the ferocious energy which marked her first onslaught.

Germany is an organized nation. Everything with her moves like the parts of some vast, complex but marvellously efficient machine. There is a directing force which every one recognizes and obeys. Every man has his task to perform, and there are few, if any, round pegs in square holes. Germany is an organized nation, organized nationally and economically, organized for war and for peace. We are not. Yet if we are to conquer we too must organize. (Chew.) For the difference between an organized and an unorganized nation is the difference between an army and a mob, between the power of our great industrial organizations and the utter helplessness of the individual worker.

# THE ROAD TO VICTORY

Since war broke out, it is true, we have made some small, piecemeal attempts at organization. But the problem cannot be solved by attacking it in parts, but as a whole. I believe that the resources of Britain and her Allies are far more overwhelmingly superior to those of our enemy that, being organized, success must inevitably follow. (Cheers.) I believe that through organization, and organization alone, can we hope to achieve decisive and speedy victory in this great war, and through organization alone can we hope, after peace has been restored, to reap the fruits of our great efforts and build up upon a sound social and economic foundation a truly great nation, worthy of our race, of our traditions, and of the higher civilization. (Cheers.) I believe and believe that in this great national struggle in which, if it is to be successful, all classes must work together with unflinching purpose, the great Labour movement of Britain, which has put in a claim to its proper share in the government of the nation, will take its place in the vanguard. (Cheers.)



## AMERICA'S DUTY.

## STIRRING SPEECH BY A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Hon. Augustus P. Gardner, of Massachusetts, speaking in the House of Representatives at Washington on America's right to export munitions of war, said:—"If public opinion were in its ordinary rational state, this House would sooner vote to forbid the sale of straight-jackets to confine madmen than vote to forbid the sale of war munitions to the Allies. When, however, a nation is in such a frame of mind that it makes Harry Thaw a national hero, and fills the front pages of its newspapers with the sailings of a bedlam boat; when, moreover, the times are such that we see strong-minded women and weak-minded men vying with each other in greeting burglars with bouquets, and decorating murderers with mistletoe, then we need not be surprised to find that there are serious adherents to the doctrine that the best way to end the European war is to follow Bulgaria's example, and stab the Allies in the back." Another reference to Secretary Lansing's declaration sent to Austria on August 12th, 1915, is followed by the question, "Has anything happened to change the situation in 150 days? Yes, indeed. Congress has assembled, and three groups of men are demanding the enactment of a law to stop the export of war material. The German-American demands the embargo out of love for the Fatherland, the cotton king joins in the chorus out of love for Mammon, and the priest adds his hallelujah out of love for God. Upon my word, I think the German-American is the best man of them all."

Article 7 of The Hague Convention, No. 5 of 1907, reads like this: "A neutral power is not called upon to prevent the export or transport, on behalf of one or other of the belligerents, of arms, munitions of war, or in general, of anything which can be of use to any army or fleet." I think our position was shown in Secretary Lansing's letter.

## BRITISH NAVAL SUPERIORITY.

But now Germany seems to think that "because Great Britain can deliver goods which Great Britain purchases while Germany cannot deliver the goods which Germany purchases, therefore it is our duty to offset Great Britain's naval superiority by seeing to it that there shall be no goods sold here for anyone to deliver. If that doctrine is correct, Germany cannot deliver wheat or clothing or metals or hospital supplies. If strict neutrality means strict elimination of all inequalities, we must stop the export of everything which any belligerent desires."

Apparently we are expected to act in the capacity of referee and insure fair play. Very well. If we are to eliminate the inequality caused by the British fleet, ought we not to offset the inequality caused by Krupp's German city of ammunition factories? Are we to disregard the fact that for years one of the belligerent teams has been quelling the other by piling up war materials? Are we to turn ourselves into a court to decide whether all contestants get a fair start? What allowance must be made for the fact that Germany in the first few days of breaking the rules acquired control over all of Belgium's and most of France's coal and iron resources?

For the sake of peace the nation born at Lexington and preserved at Gettysburg is to encourage pillage, savagery, and indelicacy by showing the world that a nation may violate every law of God and man and yet be a gainer thereby. In order to stop the war we Americans, so far as we have the power, are to shear France of her defence against the ferocity which has turned fair Belgium into a channel house. *William P. Frye, the Falck, the Gulf, the Light, the Orduna, the Arminion, the Heptaria, the Cheshire, the Persia*—I am not sure that we ought to be especially proud when we note how eagerly official Washington seems to accept and even to suggest such unconvincing excuse for the destruction of these ships.

## FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

"I have listened in vain for a clear exposition of the German demand for 'the freedom of the seas.' To whom in time of peace have the seas been otherwise than free for a hundred years past? It is quite true that Great Britain has been the greatest sea power throughout that time, but only the pirates could justly charge her with using that sea power to destroy 'the freedom of the seas.'"

"I wonder whether Germany would prove a more considerate ruler of the wave. But these are war times and Great Britain claims the right to prevent supplies from reaching Germany. That is what a Navy is for. Just as an Army besieges a city, so a navy besieges a country. The purpose in both cases is to force a surrender as a result of hunger and privation. Nothing so surely as hunger arouses the civil population and the army alike to demand relief. So the Germans found when in 1871 Paris surrendered to avoid starvation. So the North found in 1863 when Pemberton with gaunt famine staring him in the face surrendered Vicksburg to Grant."

The speech proceeds to discuss the difficulties of those who would separate the genuine from the spurious in neutral trade, and winds up with a passionate appeal to American ideals. "I do not believe that the nation has receded so far from the ideals of the fathers that we are ready to cripple democracy in the supreme moment of its agonising struggle. The issue between military autocracy and democracy must be fought out or the world will have no lasting harmony. If by any acts of ours Germany's success shall be fostered, God help democracy, and God help our generation's place in the world's annals!"

## BRITISH RECRUITING METHODS.

## SATIRICAL SPEECH BY MR. JUSTICE DARLING.

A remarkable speech was delivered by Mr. Justice Darling in summing up, in the King's Bench Division, the libel action of Captain Gilbert Nelson Reeves, City of London (Territorial) Regiment, against H. R. Baines & Co. Ltd., proprietors of the *Bytander*, and W. H. Smith & Son, the publishers.

Mr. Justice Darling said the chief interest in the action arose out of the manner in which this country raised forces for fighting the greatest military nation that ever was.

The country we were at war with had a different system from ours. They registered the people and made them serve just as they made them pay taxes. They did not recognise that there was anything degrading in serving their country any more than we recognised that it was degrading to get people to pay taxes for other people to serve.

Our system was quite new. We had recruiting meetings, some in the courtyard of that building. Captain Reeves was supposed to act as a recruiting officer and meetings were got up in Trafalgar-square. At the meeting in question a photograph showed there were on the platform four chairs, which had on them the uniforms of three distinguished regiments in the British Army. All of them were propped up in the manner customary when one arranged a scarecrow. On another chair was propped up the coat and hat of an ordinary civilian.

All this was arranged by recruiting officers. Then Pastor Boal stood up and held up the battered remains of the hat of a conscientious objector. The officer was also holding the hat. By these means people were induced to enter the Army—an admirable, dignified, and embarrassing efficient system for raising recruits. (Laughter.)

## PETER THE HERMIT'S DESCENDANT.

It appeared to proceed on precedent. It reminded one of the time when Peter the Hermit preached in favour of the Crusades. Pastor Boal appeared to be a lineal descendant of Peter the Hermit just as the people who came and joined in the Trafalgar-square meetings were descendants of the Crusaders. That being the certified official system, 3,000 gathered in that military crowd in Trafalgar-square and 19 joined the Army.

One man in whose veins the blood of Peter the Hermit flowed made use of the expression, "I don't recommend people to join the Army. The Germans are our brothers." People had different views. The successor of Peter the Hermit thought it well to hold up the hat of the interrupter and display it.

"If I had been there," said his lordship, "I think I should have said to the man—it might have got another recruit." The Germans may have been our brothers, but may I remind you, sir, that Abel had a brother?

What was done with the person who was called a "peace crank"? Pastor Boal exhibited the man's hat to the crowd much as Mark Antony did the toga of Caesar. The second lieutenant in the Regular Army who had drawn the picture "Reported Missing" drew another picture of a person wheeling a perambulator. Perhaps it was thought that picture would rather encourage and increase the male population. The prosecutors in the case of the former cartoon did not go before an ordinary cynical court like the one that might be found at Bow-street, but before an alderman at the Mansion House. When the alderman saw the picture of the soldier with the bottle of rum he fined the *Bytander* £100 and the editor £50. He had not finished with them there. There was the second lieutenant who drew the other picture as well. He must be punished, too, just to encourage recruiting, and so the alderman fined him £50.

## TWO VIEWS OF THE CARTOON.

Now it turned out that there was another malefactor. What the alderman would have done to the other one his lordship could not think. Someone who lived at Somerset House put up the cartoon, along with some of those legends which were from time to time apologized for in Parliament—by one Minister or another. Whoever presided at Somerset House had put up the very picture which the *Bytander* had published with the object of attracting people to join the Army. His lordship supposed the idea was, "What a large bottle of rum you will get." (Laughter.) The view of the alderman at the Mansion House was, "This won't encourage recruiting; it is wicked"; but it was very lucky for the official at Somerset House that the alderman did not know he put it up. What the alderman would have fined a person in that position living in a house of that size his lordship could not imagine.

The *Bytander* were the people who bought the wicked cartoon which was considered at Somerset House to encourage recruiting, and at the Home Office and the jury must punish them well this time. Whereas the alderman scourged them with whips, the jury must scourge them with scorpions. That was the argument of the plaintiff. The verdict must be for the plaintiff because the defendants had published a libel against him, and it was for the jury to say what were the fair damages which the plaintiff was entitled to demand.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing the damages at £250. Judgment accordingly, with costs.

## SHAKESPEARE AND WAR.

## SIR FREDERICK POLLOCK'S ANALYSIS.

Sir Frederick Pollock in the course of an address to the Ancestral Brotherhood at the New Islington Hall on "War and Diplomacy in Shakespeare," said that when he considered the bearing of Shakespeare's work on the subjects of war and diplomacy he was surprised to find how little the great dramatist appeared to be interested in the rapid changes that were going on both in diplomacy and the art of war in his time. The outward face of war, manoeuvres, tactics, and fortifications were passing through critical changes because of the general use of firearms. One would expect to find, therefore, in the work of such a keen observer as Shakespeare considerable marks of these innovations and some evidence of curiosity about their working, but there was very little in the plays to show that Shakespeare the playwright could do anything with diplomatic art, even if he had any knowledge of it, and that he never troubled himself much about the revolution in the art of war. The externals of both diplomacy and war figured in the works, and those of war rather abundantly. There were passages about embassies and ambassadors, a fair number of talks about guns and gunpowder, but the treatment of public affairs and negotiation in Shakespeare was wholly subordinate to stage effect.

When Ministers and archbishops spoke on affairs of State there was no play of dialectic or development of argument. Each speaker expressed his own view with little regard to conviction or reply, and the dramatist gave no indication of what he himself thought of the merits of the case. Perhaps the nearest approach to a live negotiation on the stage was the conference between Hotspur, Glendower, and Mortimer over the map of England in the third act of "Henry IV" part 1, but it was not a sample of diplomacy. The most likely explanation of Shakespeare's eschewing of diplomacy was not that he was ignorant of it or indifferent to it, but that he did not find the material suitable for stage uses.

## NO MORAL JUDGMENT.

Turning to the field of war, Sir Frederick pointed out that Shakespeare's work contained no general moral judgment about war. Like Justinian, he accepted it among the inevitable facts of life. Princes and nations fought, and arms was the natural profession of a gentleman. Shakespeare as a playwright, but not as a dramatist, was not offering not only stirring incidents, but precious occasions for developing every kind of character. Balzac being one of the most notable examples. The need for rapid action on the Elizabethan stage limited the presentation of actual warfare to a series of personal episodes. For any recognition of military science one must turn to the satirical romantic drama of "Troilus and Cressida" and for the businesslike anecdote to the legendary play of "Cymbeline." The speech of Ulysses on the discontented Ajax in his followers in "Troilus" might be said to embody the staff officer's view of war. In the same scene the professional pessimist was pilloried—"a slave whose gall coins slanders like a mint."

The line given to the messenger at the opening of "Henry VI" doubtful lines which might, however, have been touched by Shakespeare's revising hand—referred to various factions. One fell pat for the latest variety of politician, the air service candidate. "Another would fly swift, but wanteth wings," and the other equally pat for those who desired to discuss terms of peace in detail before the enemy was beaten.

A third man thinks, without expense at all. By glibful fair words peace may be obtained.

## "FRIGHTFULNESS."

Shakespeare took the usages of war just as he found them, but in one passage in "Henry V" the Prussian devil's policy of frightfulness stood rebuked:—"We give express charge that in our marches through the country there be nothing compelled from the villages, nothing taken but paid for, none of the French upbraided or abused in disdainful language, for when lenity and cruelty play for a kingdom the gentler gamester is the soonest winner." That was the Shakespeare whom the Germans pretended to understand better than his own countrymen might ask if Shakespeare thought that England was worth fighting for. Apart from such splendid passages as John o' Gaunt uttered in "Richard II," the answer was written over all his work. "Besides," Sir Frederick added, "there are some questions really too important to be put to any honest English gentleman, even when he is dead and immortalised these three hundred years."

## GERMANY'S BLUFF.

In the course of an article, entitled "Is Germany Winning?" in *Collier's Weekly*, Mr. Frederick Palmer, the American writer, says:

"Germany insists that she is winning. She tells her people that she is. But have you ever looked through the German papers for copies of letters by French or British soldiers, or of letters from their relatives at home, which suggested any thought of yielding? Yet with every batch of German prisoners captured, scores of such letters are found in their possession. The German soldiers are showing the strain. Their efficiency is decreasing; that of France and England increasing. "But Germany is never going to give the world a sign that she is losing. The world is a sign that Germany has of winning the chance that gave Japan victory. Though beaten, she may keep her secrets so close, conceal her wounds so well, that she will give the appearance of victory, and deceive her enemies into compromise. But if the Allies keep on for another eighteen months, and if they hold together, there is no doubt that Germany will be beaten."

## TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT.

## NOTE FROM THE UNITED STATES.

## SIR E. GREY'S REPLY.

The following is the text of the notes which have been exchanged between the American Ambassador, Mr. Page, and Sir Edward Grey with reference to the Trading with the Enemy (Extension of Powers) Act, 1915:

On January 26th Mr. Page wrote to Sir Edward Grey:

The Secretary of State has given consideration to the Trading with the Enemy Act of December 23rd last, the apparent object of which is to prevent any person doing business in the United Kingdom from trading with enemies of Great Britain or persons having enemy associations in any other part of the world, and has reached the conclusion that this Act is pregnant with possibilities of undue interference with American trade; in fact, such interference is not now being practised.

As the Secretary of State is inclined to share the opinion generally held in the United States that in the framing of this Act the right of persons domiciled in the United States, whether American citizens or subjects of the countries at war with Great Britain, to carry on trade with persons in belligerent countries has been overlooked, and that the exercise of this right may be subject to denial or abridgment in the course of the enforcement of the above-mentioned Act, the Government of the United States is constrained to express to his Majesty's Government the grave apprehensions which are entertained on this subject, both by it and by traders domiciled in the United States.

It has therefore been thought necessary to bring these views to the attention of his Majesty's Government, and to present a formal reservation of the right of the Government of the United States to protest against the application of this Act in so far as it affects the trade of the United States by imposing restrictions upon its freedom.

On February 20th Sir Edward Grey replied:

The Act was framed with the object of bringing British Trading with the Enemy Regulations into greater harmony with those adopted by the French Government since the commencement of the war, by applying in some degree the test of nationality in the determination of enemy character in addition to the old test of domicile, which, experience has shown, cannot provide a sufficient basis under modern commercial conditions for measures intended to deprive the enemy of all assistance, direct or indirect, from national resources.

His Majesty's Government realized, however, that the application of this principle to its fullest extent, while entirely legitimate and in accordance with the practice of other countries, might, if applied at the present time to commercial activities as widespread as those of British subjects, involve avoidable inconvenience and loss to innocent traders.

They were careful, therefore, in devising the necessary legislation not only to avoid any definition which would impose enemy status upon all persons of enemy nationality and associations, but also to take powers of discrimination which would enable them to apply the purely commercial restrictions contemplated only in regard to those persons from whom it was necessary in British interests to withhold the facilities afforded by British resources.

His Majesty's Government have therefore abstained from a course of action admittedly within their rights as belligerents, which is not only the existing practice of the French Government, but in strict accordance with the doctrine openly avowed by many other States to be the basis upon which their Trading with the Enemy Regulations would be founded in the event of war, have confined themselves to passing a piece of purely domestic legislation empowering them to restrict the activities and trade of persons under British jurisdiction in such a manner and to such an extent as may seem to them to be necessary in the national interest.

His Majesty's Government readily admit the right of persons of any nationality resident in the United States to engage in legitimate commercial transactions with any other persons. They cannot admit, however, that this right can in any way limit the right of other Governments to restrict the commercial activities of their nationals in any manner which may seem desirable to them by the imposition of prohibitions and penalties which are operative solely upon persons under their jurisdiction.

In claiming this right, which appears to them to be inherent in sovereignty and national independence, his Majesty's Government desire to assure the United States Government that they will exercise it with every possible care to avoid injury to neutral commerce, and they venture to think that the voluntary limitation of their powers by the terms of the Trading with the Enemy (Extension of Powers) Act, 1915, is evidence of their desire and intention to act with the greatest possible consideration for neutral interests.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

## TO-DAY.

Noon—Peak Tramways Co. Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders at the Hongkong Hotel.

## TO-MORROW.

Empire Day.

Monday, 26th May—

11 am—Auction of Sundry Ship's Gear at the T.M.C. Godown and afterwards at Messrs. H. Scott & Co.'s Godown, by Mr. Geo. P. Lamport.

## SHIPPING IN PORT.

## STRAINERS.

AMIANA, British str., 2,297, S. B. Betts, 21st May—Penang 11th May, General—Doddwell & Co.

BUEK MARU, Japanese str., 1,803, Matsumoto, 14th May—Hakata 7th May, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

CANADA MARU, Japanese str., T. Saruga, 18th May—Shanghai 13th May, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

CARLEFIELD, British str., 1,121, A. Coc, 17th May—Saigon 12th May, Rice—Order.

CACIQUE, American str., 4,543, J. E. Miller, 10th May—San Francisco 14th April, General—Order.

CHENAN, British str., 1,300, Tuebbin, 20th May—Shanghai 16th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

CHENGHU, British str., 1,338, F. Speed, 19th May—Bangkok 11th May, Rice and Teak—Butterfield & Swire.

CHINGCHOW, British str., 1,180, Jas. Doyle, 15th May—Port of Spain 18th May, Lime Stone—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

CHIVUW, Chinese str., 1,127, W. S. Ross, 15th May—Shanghai 11th May, General—Order.

DEWEENT, British str., 1,952, J. Jenkins, 15th May—Saigon 11th May, Rice—Order.

GEMINI, British str., 1,387, Jones, 17th May—Wakamatsu 11th May, Coal—Order.

HAITAN, British str., 1,193, J. S. Thomson, 21st May—Fochow 10th May, General—Douglas Laiprak & Co.

HAIRAN, French str., 339, Alecis, 21st May—Touane 18th May, Sugar—Order.

HAKAMET, American str., 2,073, J. M. Anderson, 14th May—Saigon 9th May, Rice and General—Order.

KACHIDATE MARU, Japanese str., 1,983, O. Muranaka, 10th May—Milke 10th Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

KALGAN, British str., 1,137, Laver, 21st May—Saigon 16th May, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

KENKON, Japanese str., 1,683, Sasaki, 17th May—New York 15th April, Case Oil and General—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

KUMCHOW, British str., 1,450, J. W. Martin, 19th May—Saigon 15th May, General—Order.

KUMAKATA MARU, Japanese str., 774, M. Tadokoro, 20th May—Bangkok 12th May, Rice—Order.

LARRETES, British str., 1,340, Jenkins, 20th May—Saigon 16th May, Rice—Order.

LAISANG, British str., 2,924, F. Mooney, 10th May—Calcutta 22nd April, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MAIR, Norwegian str., 649, Svensen, 13th May—Bangkok 5th May, Rice—Order.

NAUMSMITH, American str., 1,767, T. K. Wamages, 15th May—Kobe 7th May, General—Order.

NINOPO, British str., 1,230, McCulloch, 20th May—Saigon 17th May, Rice and Flour—Butterfield & Swire.

PRONCE, Norwegian str., 743, E. Winans, 18th May—Bangkok 11th May, Rice—Order.

PROMMERUS, Norwegian str., 1,024, H. Jensen, 20th May—Saigon 10th May, General—Thoresen & Co.

SHIBETORO MARU, Japanese str., 2,480, T. Takemura, 20th May—Mojji 13th May, Coal—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

SOSU MARU, Japanese str., 1,805, A. Kobayashi, 21st May—Takao 11th May, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

SHIKYO MARU, Japanese str., 3,374, W. C. Fisher, 19th May—San Francisco 22nd April, General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

SJ. JACOB, Dutch str., Bauer, 21st May—Singapore 15th May, General—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

STREINDA, Norwegian str., 3,435, Lendal, 12th May—New York 10th April, Case Oil and General—Standard Oil Co.

TAIYUAN, British str., 1,500, D. W. Grier, 20th April—Australia 31st March, General—Butterfield & Swire.

TAMING, British str., 1,356, Pennefather, 10th May—Manila 16th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

TITAN, British str., 5,730, J. W. Read, 21st May—Seattle, General—Butterfield & Swire.

## VISITOR AT HOTELS.

## HONGKONG HOTEL.

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Mr. W. R. Allen  
Mr. A. and Anderson  
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These Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports. For freight or passage, apply to

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

From Hongkong Connecting with From Colombo  
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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the quickest freight transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

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Hongkong 11th April, 1916.

GENERAL AGENTS

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## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO ... TO SAIL ...  
SHANGHAI ... "TAMING" ... On 23rd May, 4 P.M.  
SAIGON ... "CHENAN" ... On 23rd May, 4 P.M.  
SHANGHAI ... "KALGAN" ... On 24th May, 4 P.M.  
SHANGHAI ... "ANHUI" ... On 26th May, 4 P.M.  
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO ... "KWEILIN" ... On 26th May, Noon.  
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO ... "TEAN" ... On 30th May, 4 P.M.  
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SS. "LINTAN" and SS. "SANUI"  
MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHOA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."  
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. SS. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG," and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.  
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Hongkong, 23rd May, 1916. TELEPHONE 36.

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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

## SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

Occupying at 9 to 10 Days.

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LEAVING  
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Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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Hongkong, 19th May, 1916.

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## EASTWARD

S.S. "SHIRALA" 5,208 tons, Captain J. H. Gagey, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 26th May.

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S.S. "HANGOLA" 5,184 tons, Capt. H. J. Baker, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, on 28th May.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

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## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

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Steamers to COLOMBO	Leave Hongkong Noon Friday	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at MARSEILLES 1916	Due at LONDON 1916
NOVARA	June 2	MOREA	July 3	July 10
NAGOYA	June 16	KHYBER	July 17	July 24
NVANZA	June 30	Through Steamer	Aug. 4	Aug. 12
NELLORE	July 14	Through Steamer	Aug. 18	Aug. 27
NELLORE	July 28	Through Steamer	Sept. 1	Sept. 10
SOMALI	Aug. 11	KAISAR-I-HIND	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
NORSE	Aug. 25	MOOLTAN	Sept. 26	Oct. 2

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.  
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.  
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

## SAILINGS DIRECT TO

## SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

SS.	Leave Hongkong About
NYANZA	TUESDAY, 30th May.
NAGOYA	SAUNDAY, 3rd June.
NELLORE	SATURDAY, 17th June.
NANKIN	SATURDAY, 1st July.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.  
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.  
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IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transshipment) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON, Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.  
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

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STEAMERS.	Leave H'KONG about	Leave S'PORE about	Due at MARSEILLES, if calling about	Due at LONDON about
NOVARA	Aug. 16	Aug. 21	Sept. 20	Sept. 29

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.  
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PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT	TONS	SAILING DATES
LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	\$ KAGAMARU Capt. Tozawa	13,500	THURSDAY, 25th May, at Noon
	\$ KAMO MARU Capt. Shimizu	16,000	THURSDAY, 26th June, at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA	\$ YOKOHAMA MARU Capt. Shiohse	12,300	WEDNESDAY, 7th June, at 4 P.M.
	\$ SADO MARU Capt. Asakawa	12,100	TUESDAY, 27th June, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, BAMBANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	\$ TANGO MARU Capt. Soyeda	12,500	TUESDAY, 13th June, at 4 P.M.
	\$ NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda	6,000	FRIDAY, 14th July, at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	\$ RANGOON MARU Capt. Hori	8,500	MONDAY, 22nd May
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	\$ TOSA MARU Capt. Sakamoto	10,000	WEDNESDAY, 24th May
KOBE and YOKOHAMA			
MOJI and KOBE			
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	\$ NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda	9,000	MONDAY, 12th June, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	\$ KASHIMA MARU Capt. Takeda	19,000	THURSDAY, 1st June, at 10 A.M.

## SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 650	To London 2nd Single Yen 430
" " Return " 975	" " Return " 660
To London via New York	To London via Montreal
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle	To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle
To Sydney, 1st Single Yen 240	To Sydney, 1st Single Yen 240
To Yokohama, 1st Return Yen 315	To Yokohama, 1st Return Yen 315
To Kobe, 1st Return Yen 315	To Kobe, 1st Return Yen 315

ROUND-THE-WORLD, Tour No. 1 £112.8. Tour No. 2 £111.17.

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

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Tons and Speed. Leave Hongkong.

SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED., 31st May Noon.
* D'VIREN MARU	9,000—11 knots	SATUR., 3rd June Noon.
* JUNYO MARU	8,000—12 knots	MON., 26th June Noon.
* PERSIA MARU	9,000—14 knots	TUE., 4th July 10.30 A.M.
* KWANTO MARU	8,000—12 knots	SATUR., 8th July Noon.
* KIYO MARU	17,000—14 knots	TUE., 11th July Noon.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 18th July Noon.
* NIPPON MARU	11,000—15 knots	TUES., 1st Aug. 10.30 A.M.

† Via MANILA, (calling at Shanghai) \* Ca go only.

First Class to London £71.10. Return (6 Months) £120.

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OUTWARD

For SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... To SAIL

YOKOHAMA ... MAGELLAN ... On or about 31st May.

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON ... PORTHOS ... On 23rd May, at 5 P.M.

and PORTS (Without Transshipment)

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

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AMERICAN LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA.

\* "CANADA MARU" ... T. Suruga ... FRIDAY, 26th May, at 3 P.M.

\* "TACOMA MARU" ... T. Hamada ... MONDAY, 19th June, at 3 P.M.

† Omitting Shanghai and Nagasaki. \* Omitting Manila and Nagasaki.

BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

"LUZON MARU" ... SATURDAY, 3rd June, at 7 A.M.

JAVA-LINE.

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SURABAYA AND MACASSAR.

"RHINO MARU" ... Y. Fuseno ... MONDAY, 15th May, at Noon.

FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

\* "SOSEU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 26th May, at 9 A.M.

\* "KALJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 28th May, at Noon.

Proceeding to Amoy and Takao.

Proceeding to Tamsui and Keelung.

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